

The Sun

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A Disinterested Suggestion to the Campaign Book Makers.

We are kindly permitted to print this morning, in advance of the publication of Mr. GEORGE F. PARKER'S "Democratic Campaign Book," certain passages intended to exhibit protection as the robbery of the St. Louis platform says it is in one of those authoritative declarations which Mr. ALTON B. PARKER finds "admirable." We avail ourselves of this permission to a limited extent:

The Republican tariff system is devised, not as falsely claimed, to protect labor, but to enable certain huge corporations, known as trusts, to bleed the American people.

To claim that a protective tariff does not raise prices is as absurd as to say that ice is hot, or that gold is silver. A tariff that does not raise prices is not a tariff. The very object of so-called protection is to enable certain manufacturers to demand and receive higher prices for their products than they could were their customers free to buy in the cheapest market.

There was printed yesterday a very creditable letter from Mr. ALTON B. PARKER, the candidate, to Mr. GEORGE F. PARKER, the Chief of the Literary Department, requesting that the party text book shall contain "no word that reflects upon the personal honor and integrity of President ROOSEVELT."

We presume that it was PARKER the recipient, and not PARKER the author of this letter, that promptly communicated the same to the newspapers, for the laudable purpose of the letter could have been accomplished quite as effectively without publicity or advertisement of any kind.

It is this circumstance that prompts us to suggest that at least as much solicitude ought to be shown both at Esopus and at the headquarters of the Literary Department for the peace of mind and reputation of Judge PARKER's associate on the ticket, Mr. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS, as for the protection of the opposing candidate's fair fame.

Mr. DAVIS is on record as having proclaimed these views on the protective tariff, somewhat at variance with the foregoing citations from the campaign book which is intended to promote his election as Vice-President:

"I regret very much that I cannot agree with all my Democratic associates. I believe the country needs a tariff, and that it is impossible to have what is known as free trade, or anything near it. In saying this I do not wish to be considered as being what is termed a high tariff man. I am not. But I am for a tariff that will yield sufficient revenue for the economical and proper expenditure of the Government, and in this tariff I believe incidental protection to our own industries is right and proper. It has been so regarded from the foundation of the Government; it ought to be so now."

"Mr. President, this country has been always most prosperous when we have had a fair and just tariff. From the organization of the Government down to the present time I find when the tariff was sound or when it was not, that almost universally they came at times of low tariffs, when we were exporting, sending abroad a large amount of the revenue of this country derived from our tariff. I can recall no time when the tariff was so sound as it has been in the past, and by paying abroad for manufactured articles it must send money out of the country."

From the earliest day of the Government most of our great and leading statesmen have been for a revenue tariff, with incidental protection. That is the Democratic doctrine as I understand it to be now."

"If we should cause free trade to-morrow, what would be the result? I think I come within the limit when I say that from one to two million people would be thrown out of employment and perhaps a billion dollars would be sunk in this country. And what good would it do? None, compared with the evil; and I think it would be worse in private."

Do not the remarks of the campaign book on the infancy of the protective tariff really constitute a personal attack upon the Hon. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS? Is it not a gross reflection upon his honor and integrity to assume for him that he is willing to profit politically by campaign arguments so utterly opposed to his individual convictions? Is not as much consideration for Mr. DAVIS's feelings as for Mr. ROOSEVELT's due from the PARKER'S candidate at Esopus and the Chief of the Literary Department in West Thirty-four street?

Fortunately there is yet time for a further revision of the contents of the forthcoming Parker and Davis campaign text book.

Trouble on the Fishing Banks.

A few months ago King EDWARD and President LOUBET got together on terms of cordial relationship. Soon afterward the so-called Anglo-French Treaty was negotiated, although it is not yet ratified. It was hoped and believed that this convention would remove long standing grounds of international friction in Northern Africa and Newfoundland. The Northern Africa arrangement gives general satisfaction, but the Newfoundland end of the deal proves less acceptable to French interests than it does to English, and revision may become necessary.

The French colonists of St. Pierre and Miquelon want to fish. If debarred from that industry they must emigrate or starve to death. Newfoundland owns the bait, and, by a law passed about fifteen years ago, prohibited the French fishermen from entering her waters to obtain that important adjunct to fishing excursions, and also prohibited her own people from conveying bait to the French fishers. Naturally, the colonists of St. Pierre and Miquelon object

to this obstacle in an industry upon which they are almost absolutely dependent. Trouble has arisen from time to time, and within the last few days actual collision has occurred between the French and the Newfoundlanders.

Newfoundland looks to England for support in her course, and throws out intimations of closer relations with the United States if that support is not forthcoming. The French inhabitants look to their mother country for protection of their interests and for arrangements which will keep them from starvation. One of the prime causes of the trouble is the fact that France pays a bounty to her fishermen, and the Newfoundlanders are handicapped by it in certain markets of importance. Another irritating feature appears in a very considerable amount of smuggling which centres in the French islands. This illicit industry should be stamped out by an active French and English cooperation. The other and more important difficulty seems capable of adjustment by a full or partial removal of the French bounties in return for wider opportunities in bait buying.

It is probable that the Anglo-French Treaty will undergo reconsideration. It is certainly desirable that this persistent cause of friction in waters in which the people of the United States are only less interested than the principals to the controversy should find a speedy adjustment on a mutually satisfactory basis.

Why France Is Proud of Indo-China.

M. HENRI ROCHFORD and other Frenchmen who would like to see their Government throw its weight on Russia's side in the present contest are predicting that, should the Russians be driven from Manchuria, Japan will next try to expel the French from Indo-China, over which the Middle Kingdom has claims of suzerainty. The prediction is well calculated to arouse national susceptibilities, for the French people have reason to regard with satisfaction the actual condition and the prospects of their Far Eastern dependency. The reforms that have been carried out in Indo-China within a decade may, without exaggeration, be described as having effected an administrative, fiscal and commercial revolution. They constitute one of the most creditable chapters in French colonial history.

The principal author of the change was M. PAUL DOUMER, who for five years was Governor-General of Indo-China, and who is now one of the most influential members of the Chamber of Deputies, regarded, indeed, by many observers as the coming man. Up to 1896, when he was appointed to an office distinguishable only in name from that of a Viceroy, the record of the colony had been one of uninterrupted drain upon the mother country. During the eight preceding years France had been called upon to cover deficits in the local budgets, which had brought the total cost of the colony in the thirty-five years that had elapsed since the capture of Saigon to the total of \$150,000,000. So grievously had the colony's affairs been mismanaged that the people had lost confidence in the administration of justice and had practically ceased to submit disputes for settlement by the courts.

In the year 1893 Tonquin was still in a state of disorder, and had to be patrolled by military columns; in Anam and in Cambodia no regular French administration existed, the protectorate being merely nominal; Laos had only just been acquired; and Cochinchina, the one province in which there was something like an efficient civil government, was beginning to agitate for separation from the rest of the colony. What local trade there was lay almost wholly in the hands of foreigners, while the share of France in the external commerce of the dependency was less than a fifth. Such continued to be the state of things up to the close of 1896, when M. DOUMER entered on his quinquennial term. The programme announced by him comprised the pacification of Tonquin, the improvement of the financial situation of Indo-China so that the colony might be no longer a burden on the mother country, the institution of organized civil administration in all the protectorates and the creation of a general government.

Every one of these reforms has been carried far toward completion. A legislative council now exists for the whole dependency, which passes a general budget, together with five provincial budgets, and advises the Governor-General with regard to local legislation. Money raised by indirect taxation goes to the general budget, while in 1904 amounted to 65,000,000 francs, while the local budgets, which depend on direct taxes, appropriate respectively to Cochinchina ten millions, to Tonquin ten millions each, to Cambodia and Anam ten millions each, and to Laos two millions. The most radical changes have been effected in the organization of the colony by the Doumer reforms. The former independence of the local governments has been restricted and the conflicting activities of the five States have been coordinated and unified. The nominal protectorate over Cambodia, Anam and Laos has been converted into a genuine control; many grave abuses have been removed; the administration of justice has been improved, and a better tone prevails throughout the civil service. The colony has been made self-supporting, the truth being that France, far from having paid anything during the past five years for its support, has received from it upward of 40,000,000 francs, or more than \$6,000,000, by way of military contributions. The value of the colony's external commerce has increased from 102,000,000 francs in 1893 to 400,000,000 francs in 1902. Of these sums the share of France has expanded from less than a fifth to more than a third. In the same period the value of the coasting trade rose from 54,000,000 francs to 156,000,000 francs. It is important to note that this progress has been attained although meanwhile the rate of taxation has been kept considerably lower than it is in any British colony in the tropics.

In view of the actual achievement,

and of the promise which it offers of still more notable success in colonial administration, it is natural that Frenchmen should regard with some anxiety the suggestion that their great dependency may be threatened with foreign interference. We do not believe, however, that there is any solid ground for uneasiness on the subject. The claim of China to suzerainty over the provinces composing Indo-China is a shadowy one, and never rested upon anything more substantial than the occasional payment of tribute. That was a very different thing from her intimate relation to Manchuria, the central province of which was the cradle of her reigning dynasty, while the southern provinces are almost wholly peopled by Chinese. It is most unlikely that the Pekin Government would even desire the assistance of Japan in an attempt to revive a long lapsed pretension. Moreover, many years must pass before the Japanese navy would be qualified to cope with that of France.

Under the circumstances, France has no more cause to fear any intermeddling with Indo-China on the part of the Japanese than we have in connection with the Philippines.

The British in Tibet.

It is semi-officially estimated that it has cost somewhere from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 for the English camel to get his head inside of the Tibetan tent. By the treaty of Lhasa, Tibet is to pay \$500,000 for her opposition to the entrance of the animal. For the next three years the camel's head is to find a resting place in the Chumbi Valley, a hollow in the Himalayas, and the principal southern portal to that which is no longer "the Forbidden Land."

With a military garrison in occupation of that valley, it will doubtless become imperative to establish a better line of communication than the present route. At the best of it is difficult. Between Sikkim and Chumbi there lies a mountain range which is crossed at Jeleg La at an altitude of about 14,000 feet. With an eye to the hoped for advantages from the newly effected treaty, as well as to the necessity for a traversable line of communication with her military outpost, England will doubtless take early steps in the construction of a better road across the mountains. Later on, in ten, twenty or in fifty years, will come extensions until the tourists of days to come will be able to reach Lhasa by means of bullock carts over passable roads along which they may rest and sleep in the dak bungalows now so familiar to travelers in India.

The gateway to Tibet has been opened with far greater ease than seemed possible. No more than the thin end of the wedge of civilization has yet been driven into the country, but the wedge has been started. Although we still know very little about the land, it is no longer inaccessible. In another generation or two the word "explorer" will be designated as "obsolete" in the lexicons.

The Tocsin at Last.

The country has to wait a week longer for Judge PARKER's letter of acceptance, but already the "keynote" has been "struck" and the "tocsin" sounded. Last week the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART carried comfort to Hoosierdom. The brethren gathered around the pie counter. Every heart beat happily, and every hand was stretched out. Bryanites and anti-Bryanites forgot old quarrels. Strong men blubbered as the tables of percentages passed around. There was a grand tableau of reconciliation and harmony. Such was the magic of Mr. TAGGART's presence. To crown the happy scene, a letter from the Hon. JAMES PAXTON VOORHEES, son of the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, to the Hon. JOHN W. KERN, Democratic candidate for Governor, was made public, to the wild joy of the Democrats and the terror of the Republicans.

From Washington Mr. VOORHEES views the field and sends the awful word. Like Vesuvius, Mr. VOORHEES is full of "hot stuff." He pours it forth in a sheet of flame. The villages of Indiana see and shudder:

"The trusts, which unfairly and inevitably crowd with selfish and avaricious greed the small trader 'into outer darkness,' have no more right longer to exist than has the brutal, mad and terrifying mammoth, bearing down, in trumpeting and deadly rage, upon the inoffensive traveler seeking refuge, habitation and substance. A political party that cannot sustain its brief and humble tenure of power without wrecking the unselfish ideals of its country has no longer right to be. The spirit of unrest and rebellion against this sort of thing is more than the muttering of the coming storm. It is the voice of rebuke in the winds—the tongue of speaking flame—the sound of the gathering hurricane on the distant horizon. Beware the bursting of the tempest in its fury! The forked lightning of the people's wrath and of God's shall descend upon us in our sore hour of adversity if we delay longer the correction of the swarming evils about us. This is no time to falter or to hesitate. To the front! Action! Forward!"

"Strike for your altars and your fire. God and your native land!"

This is the good old manner. Above the ineffectual squeak and gibber of the Mugwump squads rises the terrible roar of JAMES PAXTON, a terrifying mammoth, a hurricane, a speaking flame. Like a thousand concentric cyclones he blows and bellows around the depot and usurper in the White House:

"Even CHARLES J., whose head went to the block for similar acts of lying on his people's money in Connecticut, there is his own tragic and fearful life, after a long and honorable career with it." (The pension order.)

Looking at the Philippines sadly, Mr. VOORHEES takes this breathing exercise:

"A party that, at the expense of one of the most cherished rights of the natural human soul—a right that millions have bled and died for—the right of Magna Charta itself, the bill of priceless human rights—the trial by jury—a party that, at the expense of this very first principle of inalienable human freedom—the right of appearing for trial of justice, life and liberty before a jury of one's peers—will attempt, for the sake of the rice of headless and unscrupulous power, to deprive a people of their rightful liberties must answer at the high bar of public—of eternal—law and conscience."

Yet our little brown brothers have merely "lost" what they never have had.

A more afflictive loss, a peril more sinister confronts the Americans. They can give no more "at homes." The innermost sanctuaries of their privacy, their most sacred domestic sanctuaries, are to be invaded by the myriads of despotism:

"The destruction of a single support of the liberty of a free land—of free men and free women—indicates, in the action of the Republican party, a first step toward colonial despotism, that sure forerunner of an invasion of further and similar rights, wherewith becomes necessary to maintain their grasping power at home. 'At home!' Is the significance of such an expression realized in your heart? Is an imperialist, arbitrary and despotic, agreeable to those who have treasured homes, the privacy and privilege of which may at any time be invaded, recklessly and ruthlessly, as the promptings and the instincts of thoughtless, unrestrained and overweening ambition to maintain inflated and corrupt power move his passions?"

"At home!" I am well aware that the meaning of these words when first used by me was simply, the political home government—they do mean the political home government, but they mean far more in the threatened danger of imperialist decree than I issued under the guise of a republic—they mean, 'at your bedside, where sit your daughters, your wives, your growing sons. Look to your private homes—they may come next! Mr. ROOSEVELT, with the sacred symbol of private, cloistered home, can preserve no further the vase of precious oilment in the midst of such odds as have been set a-going by the woe of his and the Republican party plunging through the mire."

Thus is the fatal menace of despotism brought home to the Democrats of Indiana. It is no time to strike for larger slices of the campaign fund, thicker batches of the "dough." Strike for your altars and your fire! The Constitution and the home are going, go! The hammer is about to fall. Shall it be arrested or shall they be saved and bid in? Shall the mammoth roar of JAMES PAXTON VOORHEES, the Hoosier Bourke Cockran, be roared in vain?

The P. C. C. has undertaken to save the Constitution. The stern eloquence of the Hoosier Bourke Cockran should make millions rally around the home. It is clear that only the election of PARKER can prevent brutal satraps and a ruthless soldiery from guzzling bottled beer in the buttries of a free people.

Seven Dollar a Week Thieves.

A shallow and mistaken, but too prevalent idea of the relation between worldly riches and moral integrity possesses the mind of the gentleman in Waterbury, Conn., who sends this letter:

"To the Editors of THE SUN.—Sir: After reading your account of the clerk who forged his employer's name to the amount of \$30,000, I began to think, Mr. Employer, evidently a wealthy man, goes off on a pleasure trip to Europe and St. Louis, and leaves a large business in the hands of a nineteen-year-old boy whose pay is \$7 a week. This boy is a 'confidential clerk,' and he is paid \$7 a week."

"Why under the sun does any sane man place such temptations in the way of any one he pays so poorly? Had Mr. Employer paid his clerk wages which would be lived on, this thing would never have happened. However, I am glad that Mr. Employer got trimmed, and sincerely hope it will teach many employers a much needed lesson. For the benefit of those who might criticize this letter, and the motive which prompts it, I will say that I worked for \$10 a week myself to begin with, until I discovered that I could make a great deal more by working for myself. FALS WAGERS."

"WATERBURY, CONN., Sept. 17."

The case which drew forth this letter is a particularly poor one to cite in support of the theory that an employee's honesty or his ability to resist temptation is determined by the amount of salary he receives. The clerk is not alleged to have stolen to provide himself with the necessities, or even the luxuries of life; it is not alleged that the stipend he received was not ample recompense for the services he performed, or even that he lacked money sufficient for his legitimate wants. He is accused of stealing for the purpose of gratifying his desire to gamble.

Our Waterbury friend is wrong. The size of a man's salary does not determine his moral character.

It may be unkind to look a somewhat ostentatiously magnanimous action in the mouth, but the question arises naturally, wherein the life of THOMAS TAGGART could the Democratic press agents find material for an attack upon his "personal honor and integrity?"

The United States General Appraisers have recognized, officially, the medicinal virtues of dried lizards, which are in high repute among many Celestial residents of this country. HING LUM CHOW imported some of the lizards, and Collector STRANAHAN classified them as medicinal preparations. HING LUM CHOW protested, and carried the case to the Board of General Appraisers. They confirmed the classification, and thus upheld Mr. STRANAHAN's title as an expert in the Chinese pharmacopoeia.

A petition for the nomination of Judge D. CADY PEARSON of Albany for the position of Judge of the New York State Supreme Court has been signed by the majority of the members of the bar. It is believed that he will be elected at the next State convention, which takes place Wednesday at Saratoga Springs.

And Schenectady is only seventeen miles from the centre of the Hon. D. CADY PEARSON's political and judicial activities.

The Boston Herald reports that the very promising project of growing "Sumatra" tobacco in Connecticut under tents does not appear to be the bright proposition that it was some years ago when Nutmeg State farmers invested heavily in it, and some of them, it adds, will this year not make enough profit to fill a cornucop pipe. There are 6,000 tobacco growers in New England, of whom 3,600 are in Connecticut and 1,200 in Massachusetts. A difficulty with which all New England cultivators have had to contend is the climate. At an annual convention of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association in Hartford some years ago, a practical illustration of the theory that Sumatra tobacco could be profitably grown in New England was given. A small quantity was raised at an experiment farm in Connecticut. In color, size and in the shape of the leaf the tobacco was satisfactory. During the period of growth the tobacco was covered with a cloth, made impervious to water, as a protection. The barns in which it is dried are heated with charcoal or wood fires.

Connecticut cultivators as well as Connecticut inventors believe in the efficacy of trying all things. The testimony of the Herald is not reassuring as to Connecticut tobacco grown under canvas, but if such a project cannot be, and has not been made successful in Connecticut, there is little hope that it can succeed elsewhere in any State where the inventive genius of the people is less highly developed.

THE MEN AND THE SITUATION.

Highly Interesting State Comment on Odell, Higgins, Hill and —.

From the Troy Press.

THE SUN well says that Higgins points the way to overwhelming and deserved disaster. Evidently, THE SUN believes that Democracy will have the intelligence to take advantage of the situation by nominating a high class candidate for Governor. If the Democrats should nominate a politician of the Higgins class (and at least one such is openly seeking the nomination), myriads of voters would indignantly exclaim:

"A plague on both your houses!"

— and take to the woods.

From the Utica Observer.

The Democrats of New York State may think that the Governor-Chairman for the election that was made at the convention yesterday. The nomination of Lieutenant-Governor Higgins is one that may well be welcomed. It is a man who is wearing the Odell ticket, put forward by Odell, endorsed by Odell, forced upon an unwilling convention by Odell, and beset with all the odium attached to Odell's administration. That he will be the tool, the representative of the man who forced his nomination, there can be small doubt. Higgins is but a mask for the continuation of Odell in the gubernatorial chair. While against the candidate personally there may be no objection, against his backer, it is nevertheless a fact which will be recognized by the majority of his own party that Higgins is Odell's man, and as such no better than the discredited Governor-Chairman.

From the Albany Times Union.

The great mistake of Senator Hill is that he has played the political game too fine. Indulging it as his only passion, playing it as his only pastime, and, after the law, making it the great work of his life, he has been constantly in the whirlwind of politics. This has made over working at some political situation, ever tinkering at some fence or scheme, and this has now and then drawn Mr. Hill into specific political squabbles too small for such a big man to notice. This has made him a man who is not understood, placed him in a false light and made him more enemies than friends.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Mr. Hill's political methods resemble those of a master of chess. He seems to be able to foresee the most remote consequences of every move upon the board, and this has a tendency sometimes to make him hesitating. He is not a man who is easily satisfied if he can create a situation that will leave several courses open to him. He has scores of irons in the fire. Many of them he is never able to use, but he is patient, and he waits until the iron he needs is likely to be surprised by an unexpected development that it is impossible to meet or some sudden revelation that cannot be answered.

From the Binghamton Press.

A majority of the Republicans in this part of the State, as well as in Kings and other counties, would have preferred the nomination of Mr. Woodruff; but in politics as in State business, the majority is not always his own way, and Republicans hereabouts generally will hope that the wisdom of the choice of yesterday will be vindicated by the results at the polls.

From the Rochester Herald.

Mr. Higgins, Republican nominee for Governor, is a respectable mediocrity—unfortunately for himself a man of fair character and good nature, but who has no "business." He has attained his political growth at Albany, simultaneously with the growth of the complicated scheme of graft which has been the basis of his fortune. A favorite of fortune, he has been able and willing to look complacently the other way while his friends have stuffed their pockets at the expense of the people. Removed from the influence of the Albany machine, he permits himself to be made the creature of a gang whose political existence hangs upon the possibility of further deluding the people thereupon. Preferring the retail to the wholesale grocery business, there is no imputation that he has any direct connection with the sales of the Newburg concern to the State legislature.

Everybody who knows anything about the state of affairs at Albany knows that no man could have had Governor-Chairman Odell's support at the convention without first paying a heavy price to the party boss. Mr. Higgins, as a man, is a safe and conservative party man and statesman, but not as a man of surpassingly brilliant qualifications. His is not the style that focuses attention and makes his personality one of the great factors in a contest. He has been well known to be appreciated, and to that extent falls short of exactly meeting the requirements of a campaign in which it is desired to both hold the party vote and to attract the public vote. He has been a part of the State Government for several years, and that Government rather than the candidate will be the issue of the campaign.

From the Albany Argus.

On Feb. 5, 1902, as State Senator, Frank W. Higgins voted "aye," on the passage of the Odell-Brackett luncheon bill, which legislated out of the local boards of managers of all hospitals for the insane.

On March 20, 1902, Senator Higgins voted "aye" on the Odell-Elsworth charities bill, which created the office of State fiscal supervisor.

These were the two pieces of legislation commonly known as the "Groceries bill," they gave to Gov. Odell complete power of control over the State hospitals and charitable institutions, a control which he has used for political and business reasons. These bills were bitterly opposed by the organized philanthropic and charitable societies throughout the State. Their enactment was commonly known as Odellism, groceries, and "graft."

Senator Higgins not only voted for the groceries bill, but he actively aided in effecting its passage, and as chairman of the Senate finance committee, consented to increase the salary to be paid the fiscal supervisor from \$4,000 to \$6,000. In order, as the late Senator Elsworth humorously explained, "that he might be able to get a great big man for the place." Odell then appointed as fiscal supervisor that great big man, Harry Hamilton Bender, collector of campaign funds for the Barnes machine of Albany county.

Fully knowing (as he must have known) the public record and true character of Gov. Odell, Senator Higgins was willing to run for Lieutenant-Governor with Odell two years ago, defend him on the stump, and lend his personal good repute to Odell's fortunes.

As Senator, or as Lieutenant-Governor, he has never uttered one word of protest against "Odellism," and, as we have above, he voted for and defended the Groceries bill. Clearly, the Chairman-Governor will continue to run things not only in the State machine, but in the Executive Chamber, should the voters elect the candidate Odell has selected to complete the humiliation of poor Platt.

From the Schenectady Gazette.

Higgins is one of the weakest candidates the Republicans had on their list, and a factional fight brought him to the fore. As to the Odell ticket, it is evident that the State party delegations have been paid

to elect the selections made rather than any attention being paid to fitness for office.

And right here let it be said that if the Democrats next week fail to nominate a ticket that is not at least 100 per cent. stronger than every look and corner of the State will make a blunder that may endanger the national ticket. There are plenty of Democrats in this State who are 100 per cent. stronger as men and vote getters than any candidate on the Republican ticket. It is the duty of the Democratic managers and delegates to hunt out these men, and once agreed upon, nominate and elect them.

From the Syracuse Telegram.

Odell has cast the die for Republicanism in New York, and the disastrous result is fore-ordained. The revolt against Odell, his treachery, his selfishness and his corrupt associations, is widespread and affects not only independent Republicans, but also thousands of dyed in the wool Republicans. Odell has proved an offender against political decency as well as against honesty in the public service. Odell's election is a disgrace because he has conducted the affairs of State along lines which invite suspicion. They despise his associations with the lobby at Albany. He is a millionaire of sudden stamp. He has the question, "Where did he get it?" The fair play politicians are aroused against Odell because of his methods. He stabbed Platt in the back and he betrayed Woodruff. The means by which he established his self leadership in the convention and the humiliating Platt, the man who created him as a political factor, are well known. That he dealt with Woodruff in the convention at Saratoga in a foul manner is equally true, but not so well known.

There is nothing possible in the coming election to permit an open convention. He said he would not use his power as Governor and as chairman of the Republican State committee to force a nomination for President year Mr. Woodruff in turn agreed not to make a fight for delegates. While Woodruff kept his pledge, Odell secretly and treacherously plotted to prevent his nomination and he previously plotted to wrest the leadership of the organization from Platt. When he had so fixed his fences that it seemed Woodruff would not be nominated he threw off his mask of hypocrisy and revealed the fact that there is nothing possible in this campaign that can eliminate Odell as the supreme issue. Should he fade from the scene before the ink with which these words are penned grows cold he would still have done enough to assure his party's defeat in the coming election. Odell's malign influence will survive at least through the present campaign.

His party has but one way to destroy Odell's leadership. It must defeat the present Odell ticket, which he has so carefully and branded with his trademark. Thousands of Republicans will aid Democrats in rescuing New York State from the Odell clutch of political and civic leprosy. Democrats will only save a straggly State ticket at Saratoga next week to assure its election.

WAKE UP, UNCLE SAM!

Germany Close Behind Us in Increase of Manufactured Exports Since 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Attention has been called to the fact that, although our exports as a whole have not by any means increased as rapidly as our resources and facilities warrant, yet our export of manufactured goods has made remarkable gains, particularly since July, 1897.

Compared with exports of a similar class by the three other great manufacturing nations, our lead in volume and percentage of increase over the past twenty years is enormous. Figures just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics prove this. Here they are, quoting round millions of dollars only:

	1880.	1900.	Increase.
United States	\$100,000,000	\$460,000,000	\$360,000,000
Germany	60,000,000	770,000,000	710,000,000
United Kingdom	\$64,000,000	\$1,120,000,000	\$1,056,000,000
France	230,000,000	600,000,000	370,000,000

* Fiscal year 1904.

The Percentages of Increase are:

United States	360.00
Germany	118.33
United Kingdom	164.99
France	160.87

It may be only a coincidence, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that Germany's great strides in export of manufactured goods from 1880, when, at the instance of that far-seeing statesman, Prince Bismarck, she adopted the policy of protection. In volume of increase she is only \$30,000,000 behind us, while free-trade England's increase is \$172,000,000 less than ours. Germany's increase is 118 per cent. of her 1880 exports, while ours is 360 per cent. of ours. France's showing is poor, her increase being barely proportionate to the natural increase in population.

While rejoicing over our lead, we must bear in mind that Germany came within only one million of equalling us in 1900. Her larger number of world sales is due to her larger export of manufactured goods, together with her protective tariff, which very soon put her in a position to compete with us on an equal basis. As the Prince of Wales said to England, we "wake up."

WALTER J. BAILLARD.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 17.

Democracy's Most Efficient Ally.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Having lately cured David, I would suggest that your next subject be Benjamin, Democracy's most efficient ally in New York.

What a splendid "Dave," "Gus," "Bill" and Arthur P. look like to come when it comes to aiding Judge Parker.

G. K.

New York, Sept. 17.

Books Die Quick.

FROM THE BOOK MONTHLY.

A few people realize how short the life of an average book is, and how much shorter it is getting. Fifteen years ago you could count on an average of two or three years. Now three books out of four are almost dead as mummies in three months. This is almost as noticeable in general literature as in fiction.

Caleb's Proverb.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—